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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN WAR KIT.
He Has Gone to the Front and Is Now With
General French's Staff in Flanders.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



The Picture Sensation of the
Year in Europe on Pages 12-13

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including December 6, 1914.

THE bending of the Russian efforts toward the southern campaign at the close of the week indicates that all is not over with Serbia. That hapless little nation was theoretically extinguished in the reports of the week before, and there must have been everywhere a feeling of wonder why Russia was leaving her to her fate. The sudden renewal of the Russian efforts in the south gives further evidence of that strange mixture of the hardest practicality and the most quixotic romanticism which has characterized the Russian military movement from the beginning.

That phase of the Russian character, a phase which distinguishes no other of the nations now engaged in war, was first shown in the wild drive against Eastern Prussia at the outset of the war—a drive indefensible as a military move and with no excuse except the real one. That was that Russia desired at all costs to herself to relieve the pressure in northern France, to give Joffre and French a chance to breathe. The result was what might have been expected, the terrible defeat administered by Hindenburg and the driving of the vanquished Russian army back across the border.

That seemed so quixotic and so hopeless that alone it would have appeared to fix the final character of the Russian campaign. Then came that wonderful exhibition of hard, businesslike practicality—the retreat from all the Russian advanced lines and the drawing on of the Germans into their almost fatal trap. The Germans extricated themselves, made a new dash, and again the Grand Duke Nicholas invited them into a new trap. They fought themselves out with difficulty and were only saved by *Rennenkampf's* as yet unexplained failure to arrive at the scene with the army which was essential to the execution of Nicholas's plans.

The Two Russias

THE summary punishment inflicted on *Rennenkampf* for this undoubtedly seemed too severe to most Americans, but Nicholas was the judge. It is hard to say what Napoleon would have done to Grouchy for an almost precisely parallel failure had Waterloo ended differently, and we should withhold our blame from the great Russian commander.

Here were evidences of the matter of fact hardness and businesslike sternness of the Russian way of making war. The sentimental advent into Eastern Prussia seemed a momentary aberration and entirely out of character. Then Serbia falls at the foot of the Austrian conqueror and instantly the romantic admixture in the Russian military character comes to the front again and confounds theories.

It was Serbia who furnished the pretext for the war. Austria struck nominally at her, but really at Russia when she precipitated the devastation of Europe by making her savage demands on

the little kingdom under cover of the murder on Austrian territory of an Austrian Prince. Russia was obliged by every consideration not only of interest but of honor to save her threatened dependent; one card pushed down brought down another, and the war was on.

Through all the months the attention of the world has been focussed on the Marne, the Aisne, and the Yser, and latterly on the Vistula and the Warthe; and the struggle of the valiant little Slavish kingdom which in theory set the match to the magazine has gone unregarded. But now, after a defense which almost shames Liege, Belgrade has fallen and the fields, farms, and cottages of a country about the size of two New England States lies open and defenseless to an invader more ruthless than the one who entered Belgium.

Apparently there is no hope. At this moment Russia, with all her real interests concentrated in the north, in Western Poland, and even in Eastern Prussia, suddenly turns her most vigorous efforts toward the south. For a moment the campaign in Poland halts almost to the point which a similar campaign has reached in France, and the Russians thrust forward their armies in Galicia. Russia cannot go directly to the aid of Serbia, but by a strong effort in Galicia she may be able to sidetrack the Austrian forces and paralyze the arm now threateningly extended over King Peter's prostrate people.

The two sides of the Russian military character are evidently of importance and will have to be borne carefully in mind in estimating their movements through the remainder of a war which Lord Kitchener—despite his denial—told Irvin Cobb would last "at least three years." It is just as well, if we wish to understand the actors in a war, to estimate their motives early.

The Turks

THE Russians seem to have underestimated the Turks. The underestimate will not do them any permanent harm and will probably be remedied with that facility and thoroughness which mark the new Russia, and have marked it since the beginning of the war. However, the fact remains that at the outset the Turks have caught the Russians at a disadvantage. Their preparations were inadequate, they despised the enemy, and started to invade Turkish territory with that gayety of heart which Ollivier described as the attitude of the French people on their march to Gravelotte—and Sedan. Instead, the Turks are today in Russian territory by an advance of ten miles and are threatening Batum, the most important oil port on the Black Sea. The Russians will, of course, awake to this danger and meet it, and the Turkish advantage will be only temporary, but that it should have been secured at all is a curious indication of the blindness which still persists in many European

capitals concerning the real strength of the Turks.

It must seem incomprehensible to American readers why the campaign in Flanders and France should have been allowed to lag just as the war in Poland approached its maximum fury. In all the theoretical discussions of the war it has been assumed that Russia's chief office was to relieve the pressure in France—at least so far as the campaign of 1914 was concerned. It was universally expected that as soon as Russia demonstrated her ability to hold Germany in check the Allies in the west would seize the opportunity and mass all their strength against the German lines.

Inaction in the West

RUSSIA has done more than that. She has not only held the Germans in check but she has forced the Kaiser to denude his western line of cavalry and mass his greatest fighting strength on the eastern line. Still there is no move in the west. The fighting on the Yser, which was the only important fighting done in the western field this week, was hardly more than a repetition of that "nibbling" of which Gen. Joffre spoke earlier in the war; and even this was a German offensive and not an offensive of the Allies. It was repulsed, and then the battle lines in the west resumed their quiet.

Doubtless Gen. Joffre knows exactly what he is about and is following a purpose in this strange inaction. He has so demonstrated his command of the qualities which belong to the capable general that no one will be disposed to criticize his work with armchair strategy. We must await the development of what is in the back of his mind. On the face of it the thing is hard to understand.

One thing is sure, and Joffre must be well aware of it. If the Germans succeed in defeating the Russians they will quite certainly mass their whole strength in the west and undertake to deliver the same kind of blow at the French and British in Belgium. The Allies would not be slow to take advantage of a German defeat in Poland for the same purpose, and it may be that the activity in Alsace is the first sign of this. It may be that this Alsatian activity is the first move in a campaign of Joffre's which takes the Polish movement into full account.

The most dramatic event of the week was the breaking of the Germans through the so-called Russian ring near Lodz. We now know that Berlin was unduly enthusiastic over that event. It was not a victory, it was the desperate salvation of an invading army from destruction by the invaded, and even that questionable success would not have been won had it not been for *Rennenkampf's* two days' delay—*Rennenkampf*, the modern Grouchy. But as a feat of daring, of gallant struggling against odds, the thing must always hold a place among the glories of German history.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, GERMAN NAVAL MINISTER.
Born in 1849, He Entered the German Navy as a Cadet in 1864 and Was Called to the Ministry of Marine in 1897.
As Head of the Naval Administration He Is Second in Authority to the
Major Admiral in Chief, the Kaiser.

(Photo (C) by Brown Brothers.)



THE COLORS OF THE 24TH FRENCH COLONIAL INFANTRY DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF HONOR FOR GALLANTRY ON THE AISNE

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



DAILY FEEDING OF CHILDREN IN BERLIN WHOSE FATHERS ARE AT THE FRONT

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE KALISCH LINE WITH GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TRACKS DESTROYED

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS BURYING A FRENCH OFFICER WITH MILITARY HONORS ON FRENCH SOIL



AN AUSTRIAN OUTPOST GUARD ON THE SNOW-COVERED CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS



INDIAN SOLDIERS GATHER ABOUT THEIR CAMP FIRES AFTER A BATTLE NEAR YPRES
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



THE BELGIANS OPEN THE DIKES AT RAMSCAPELLE TO CHECK THE GERMAN ADVANCE TO THE COAST.



A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN AT NIGHT, SHOWING AN AUSTRIAN SANITARY CORPS BURNING A CHOLERA-INFECTED CAMP NEAR CRACOW.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A GERMAN OFFICER DECORATING HIS MEN FOR "CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY"
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



"BUSINESS AS USUAL" IN THE RUINED MARKET PLACE OF ORTELSBURG AFTER
THE RUSSIANS HAD RETIRED
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF LORD ROBERTS ON ITS WAY TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
The Pall Bearers Were Lord Kitchener, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Field Marshal Lord Methuen, Field Marshal Lord Nicholson, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, General Sir J. Hills-Johns, General Sir R. Biddulph, General Sir A. Hunter, General Sir A. Gassalee, General Sir R. Egerton and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



SERBIAN ARTILLERY CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE DRINA RIVER.



THE RAILWAY STATION AT RYOLKUHUEN, ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER, AFTER THE RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT.



THE SHATTERED BRIDGE OF THE CARMANIA, WHICH SANK A GERMAN ARMED LINER IN THE FIRST NAVAL DUEL OF THE WAR.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



FRENCH INFANTRY IN AMBUSH ON A HILLSIDE IN THE ARGONNE REGION.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



The British Battleship Bulwark Mysteriously Blown Up at the Mouth of the Thames on November 26th.
(Photo from a Kodak Negative.)



A Windmill Near Dixmude Used by German Sharpshooters and Captured by the British.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)

"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH," by Ferdinand Pauwels



THIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTING HAS BEEN THE PICTORIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR IN EUROPE. IN SPITE OF THE PRESENT BRITISH BOYCOTT OF PICTURES PRINTED IN GERMANY, ITS UNIVERSAL APPEAL HAS GIVEN IT AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE IN ENGLAND.

(Copyright, Photographische Gesellschaft. Reproduced by permission of the Berlin Photographic Co., New York.)



PONTOON BRIDGE BUILT BY THE GERMANS DURING THE DEFENSE OF KIAO-CHAU.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

The Bearded Man in the Second Line is a German Who Was Forced to Carry Arms by the Russians but Threw Away His Weapons.



PANORAMA OF A BATTLEFIELD NEAR VERDUN WHERE A VERY HEAVY ENGAGEMENT OCCURRED.

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA AIDING THE BRITISH AND JAPANESE IN THE ATTACK ON TSING-TAU.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A RUSSIAN TOWN STRUCK BY GERMAN SHELLS AND SET ON FIRE.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



JAPANESE TROOPS LANDING IN SAMPANS DURING THE KIAO-CHAU CAMPAIGN.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



MEN OF THE LANDSTURM TAKING FRENCH PRISONERS TO THE REAR FROM THE LINES AT LILLE
(Photo from Paul Thompson)



A WOMAN SEARCHING THE RUINS OF HER HOME IN A RUINED VILLAGE NEAR THE AISNE
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A FRENCH MILITARY AVIATOR FIXING HIS ENGINE ON THE FLAT LANDS BEYOND PERVYSE



FRENCH INFANTRY WATCHING BRITISH GUNNERS BRINGING UP A HEAVY FIELD PIECE
TO SHELL A GERMAN POSITION
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



COLLECTING CATTLE AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF A BELGIAN TOWN
(Photo from Wick)



AUSTRIAN SUPPLY WAGONS ENCAMPED ON THE MARSH LANDS OF POLAND
(Photo from Paul Thompson)



General
Gallieni, Mil-
itary Governor of
Paris, Wearing the New
Gray-Blue Uniform of the French Army.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



General von Ludendorff, With von Hindenburg,
the Strategist of the Battle of Tannenberg.
(Photo (C) by Brown Bros.)



THE BISHOP OF LONDON
In the Field With the London Rifle Brigade.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



GERMAN TROOPS CROSSING THE SCHELDT AT ANTWERP ON FERRIES.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



The Belgian Royal Children Attend Pontifical Mass
at Westminster Cathedral.



German Officer Using Field Telephone in Underground
Shelter near Verdun.



GERMAN SUPPLY TRAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA DRAWN BY CAPTURED COSSACK HORSES

(Photo from Paul Thompson)



A GERMAN VOLUNTEER, 58 YEARS OLD, NOW FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

(Photo from Photobank)



A GERMAN OFFICER USING A FIELD PERISCOPE SIMILAR IN TYPE TO THE OBSERVATION INSTRUMENT USED BY SUBMARINES.



VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG
The German Chancellor Whose Recent Request for a Great War Fund, Was Approved by the Reichstag
(Photo from George Grantham Bain)



GENERAL QUARTERMASTER VON STEIN
Who Furnishes the Official War News Bulletins from Germany
(Photos (C) by Brown Brothers)



PRINCE JOACHIM
The Youngest Son of the Kaiser, Received the Iron Cross for Bravery at Schaetzele, East Prussia



PRINCE OSCAR
After an Attack of Heart Trouble, Has Returned to Duty on the Field. He Also Wears the Iron Cross



FRENCH GUNS CAPTURED AT METZ DISPLAYED IN THE MARKET PLACE AT SAARBRÜCKEN
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



General von Begua, Commanding the Third Austrian Army Corps, Leaving His Headquarters at Krospic.



Belgians Resting in a Trench by the Roadside at Nieuport.

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



A BATTERY OF THE FRENCH "75" GUNS IN ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
(Photos from Press Illustrating Co.)



GERMAN INFANTRY AWAITING ORDERS IN A FRESH TRENCH ON THE SECOND DEFENSE LINE.



FRENCH DRAGOONS IN SKIRMISH ORDER ON A PLOWED FIELD IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

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GERMAN ARTILLERY INTRENCHED ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER ON THE LOOKOUT FOR RUSSIAN AVIATORS.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)